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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Letter dated 24 March 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I have the honour to submit herewith the national report of the Government of Mongolia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2321 (2016) (see annex).

I kindly request that the report be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sukhbold **Sukhee**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations

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Annex to the letter dated 24 March 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Mongolia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2321 (2016)

Mongolia supports Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016) on restriction measures with regard to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and is fully committed to their implementation.

Following the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2321 (2016), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia informed all the relevant ministries and other government institutions, as well as the State Bank of Mongolia, of the measures to be taken pursuant to that resolution.

The text of Security Council resolution 2321 (2016) and the list of individuals, entities, items, materials, equipment, goods (including luxury goods) and technology subject to the sanctions under the resolution were distributed to all ministries and government institutions concerned.

In the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016), the law enforcement agencies and border control authorities of Mongolia have taken relevant measures to strengthen border and customs control over the movement of goods and vehicles to and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Customs and Taxation General Administration, the sanctions enforcement authority, has ordered its affiliates not to permit the export, import and transit to or from the DPRK of items and services covered by the above-mentioned resolutions.

Mongolia does not purchase from the DPRK any item that could contribute to prohibited programmes or activities or evasion of sanctions.

Pursuant to the Law on Combating Money-Laundering and Terrorism Financing, adopted by the Parliament of Mongolia on 8 July 2006, the Financial Information Unit was established within the State Bank of Mongolia. The core function of the Financial Information Unit is to receive reports on suspicious transactions from financial institutions, individuals and other entities, to analyse them and to disclose the results to the local law enforcement organizations and foreign financial information units to combat money-laundering. Within the framework of its functions, the Financial Information Unit oversees the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the DPRK.

In addition, no branch, subsidiary or representative office of the DPRK banks has been opened in Mongolia. Likewise, financial institutions of Mongolia do not have their representative offices, subsidiaries or banking accounts in the DPRK. There has been no case of providing public financial support for trade with the DPRK that could contribute to its prohibited programmes or activities or to the evasion of sanctions.

Furthermore, the relevant ministries and border control and customs authorities have been reminded of their obligations under Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016), including those related to the inspection of all personal luggage and baggage of DPRK nationals and others travelling to or from the DPRK as well as cargo to or from the DPRK, or brokered or facilitated by the DPRK or its nationals, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf, if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo contains prohibited items. There has been no case registered in this regard.

Mongolia is a landlocked country. It has over 400 foreign vessels carrying the Mongolian flag on the high seas. There had been some DPRK vessels carrying the Mongolian flag before Security Council resolutions 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016) were adopted. Upon the instruction of the Ministry of Road and Transport of Mongolia, 17 vessels were deregistered and their contracts were terminated.

In October 2007, Mongolia signed a Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) Ship Boarding Agreement with the USA, which entered into force in February 2008. Under the Agreement, if a vessel registered to Mongolia is suspected of carrying proliferation-related cargo, either country can request that the nationality of the ship in question be confirmed and, if needed, authorize the boarding, search and possible seizure of cargo of proliferation concern.

Mongolia is committed to more active involvement in the PSI process. At present, Mongolia is studying the possibility of joining the 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation. Relevant steps shall also be taken towards accession to the 2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (Beijing Convention).

The relevant ministries and civil aviation, border control and customs authorities of Mongolia have also been reminded of their obligations, including the denial of permission to any DPRK aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly the territory of Mongolia if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the aircraft contains prohibited items, except for emergency landing. There has been no case registered in this regard.

Finally, Mongolia intends to continue its close collaboration with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) with the aim of fulfilling the requirements envisaged in resolution 2321 (2016).